

TO-DAY'S NEWS IN BRIEF.

DISCOUNT RATES. 5 to 7 per cent on call and time loans. Clearing, \$10,000,000; balances, \$10,000,000. New York exchange, 100 discount bid, par asked; London, 25 discount bid, par asked; Chicago, 25 discount bid, par asked; Cincinnati, 25 discount bid, par asked; New Orleans, 25 discount bid, par asked.

The local wheat market closed lower at 75c No. 2 red, 74c No. 3 red, 73c No. 4 red, 72c No. 5 red, 71c No. 6 red, 70c No. 7 red, 69c No. 8 red, 68c No. 9 red, 67c No. 10 red, 66c No. 11 red, 65c No. 12 red, 64c No. 13 red, 63c No. 14 red, 62c No. 15 red, 61c No. 16 red, 60c No. 17 red, 59c No. 18 red, 58c No. 19 red, 57c No. 20 red, 56c No. 21 red, 55c No. 22 red, 54c No. 23 red, 53c No. 24 red, 52c No. 25 red, 51c No. 26 red, 50c No. 27 red, 49c No. 28 red, 48c No. 29 red, 47c No. 30 red, 46c No. 31 red, 45c No. 32 red, 44c No. 33 red, 43c No. 34 red, 42c No. 35 red, 41c No. 36 red, 40c No. 37 red, 39c No. 38 red, 38c No. 39 red, 37c No. 40 red, 36c No. 41 red, 35c No. 42 red, 34c No. 43 red, 33c No. 44 red, 32c No. 45 red, 31c No. 46 red, 30c No. 47 red, 29c No. 48 red, 28c No. 49 red, 27c No. 50 red, 26c No. 51 red, 25c No. 52 red, 24c No. 53 red, 23c No. 54 red, 22c No. 55 red, 21c No. 56 red, 20c No. 57 red, 19c No. 58 red, 18c No. 59 red, 17c No. 60 red, 16c No. 61 red, 15c No. 62 red, 14c No. 63 red, 13c No. 64 red, 12c No. 65 red, 11c No. 66 red, 10c No. 67 red, 9c No. 68 red, 8c No. 69 red, 7c No. 70 red, 6c No. 71 red, 5c No. 72 red, 4c No. 73 red, 3c No. 74 red, 2c No. 75 red, 1c No. 76 red, 0c No. 77 red, 0c No. 78 red, 0c No. 79 red, 0c No. 80 red, 0c No. 81 red, 0c No. 82 red, 0c No. 83 red, 0c No. 84 red, 0c No. 85 red, 0c No. 86 red, 0c No. 87 red, 0c No. 88 red, 0c No. 89 red, 0c No. 90 red, 0c No. 91 red, 0c No. 92 red, 0c No. 93 red, 0c No. 94 red, 0c No. 95 red, 0c No. 96 red, 0c No. 97 red, 0c No. 98 red, 0c No. 99 red, 0c No. 100 red.

LOCAL AND SUBURBAN.

John J. McLean, a real estate agent, will go to the Workhouse in preference to paying a tax upon his property.

A meeting is planned for next Sunday at Clayton which all couples who eloped there in the last four years will be asked to attend.

Rep. Allen is greatly agitated over the turn of affairs in the East.

A writ of mandamus has been applied for by stockholders of the Hagan Opera-house to compel two of their number to certify to the election of directors held on June 22 last.

About 20 teamsters were arrested yesterday for not having vehicle licenses.

Herman Hauke, who was fatally wounded by a stray bullet in an effort to arrest a transit officer and a strike, had a premonition that he would meet a violent death.

Bishop Shaffer of the African Methodist Episcopal Church was guest of honor at a reception given by pastors of local churches.

Seven handlock makers were arrested by the police yesterday.

Father Joseph Garmann, Provincial of the Jesuit order in Missouri, thinks that many of the Chinese Christians may have escaped from the Boxers.

Percy J. Young, arrested here recently, is ill and may not be taken to California, where he is said to be wanted.

GENERAL DOMESTIC.

Kansas Populists endorse Bryan and are confident that the fusion forces will carry the State. Yesterday a committee of Kansas Populists discussed the coming State Convention and made a speech.

Lincoln, Neb., Democrats yesterday called the bluff of New York gamblers who were offering \$5 to \$10 that McKinley would be elected. No reply has been received from the men who boasted they had \$100,000 to place at stake.

Indiana traveling salesmen are in favor of Bryan, and several hundred of them departed a representative to visit the Nebraska with the news that they would work for him during the campaign.

It was rumored among the soldiers at Springfield yesterday that McKinley would issue a call for 70,000 troops to be placed in the Philippine and Chinese fields. The National Guardmen discussed the rumor eagerly and speculated upon whether they would be called into service.

Several witnesses testified yesterday that they saw John Brown in the hands of the traitors in 1876 and that he was behind them a trail of blood. One witness swore that he saw a body partially covered lying in the bed of one of the wagons. Two women testified that they saw a body floating down the creek the following spring.

Chinamen of New York City and Canada denounce the Boxers and hope for their speedy punishment.

A cloudburst at Coleman, Tex., caused the death of at least fifteen persons. Heavy rain and wind visited the Middle West and Texas.

Governor Beckham will be nominated for Governor by the Kentucky Democratic Convention.

Missouri will produce only half an apple this year, but the fruit will be remarkable fine.

Governor Stephens commutes the sentence of Robert Cushman to life imprisonment. The funeral of the late Senator Gear will take place at Burlington, Ia., to-morrow.

SPORTING.

Five of six races went to favorites at the Fair Grounds, New Orleans. Winners: Keldar, Laddie, Charlie, O'Brien, Dave, Waldo, Hilde, Stone, Walkenhouse.

Catcher Budweiser refuses to be loaned to the Denver team.

RAILROADS.

George H. Hefford is reported to have resigned as general passenger agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul.

The Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania have claimed a differential on Grand Army business.

The Mississippi Railroad Commission will set a date to-day for the Southern Conference in October.

An advance in grain rates on Western lines goes into effect on July 25.

The net earnings of the Union Pacific System for the last fiscal year will approximate \$20,000,000.

The Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe has purchased the Gulf, Beaumont and Kansas City.

The Missouri Pacific has increased its capital stock \$15,000,000 and will issue \$15,000,000 of debenture bonds.

Marine Intelligence.

New York, July 16.—Arrived: Servia, Liverpool; Manila, Hongkong, New York; Honolulu, July 15.—Arrived: July 2, Italian ship Eliza from Newcastle, New South Wales; Ship Ivy from Newcastle, New South Wales; July 15.—Arrived: July 2, Japanese ship Maru from Hongkong, New York; July 15.—Arrived: July 2, ship Henry B. Hyde, from New York.

Boston, July 16.—Sailed: Peruvian, Glasgow; Gibraltar, July 15.—Passed: Steamer California, Genoa, Leghorn and Naples for New York.

Franklin Point, July 15.—Passed: Potomac, New York for Baltimore and Rotterdam.

Sally, July 15.—Passed: Rheda, Baltimore for Bremen.

Brow Head, July 15.—Passed: Karaman, New York for Liverpool.

Marselles, July 15.—Arrived: Karaman, New York for Leghorn, etc.

Yokohama, July 14.—Arrived: Previously: China, San Francisco, via Honolulu; from Hongkong; Genoa, Hongkong for Tacoma; Island Maru, Seattle for Hongkong and Manila.

New York, July 16.—Arrived: Servia, Liverpool; Manitou, London; Ethiopia, Glasgow.

Antwerp, July 16.—Arrived: Kensington, New York.

Plymouth, July 14.—Sailed: Rotterdam, New York.

San Francisco, July 16.—Arrived: Park Mauna Ala, Honolulu; Steamer Abyssos, Hamburg, via Santiago; Steamer Belgian King, Hongkong, via Santiago; Ship Anconia, Newcastle, via South Wales. Sailed: Park Mauna Ala, Honolulu, via Hongkong; Island Maru, Seattle for Hongkong and Manila.

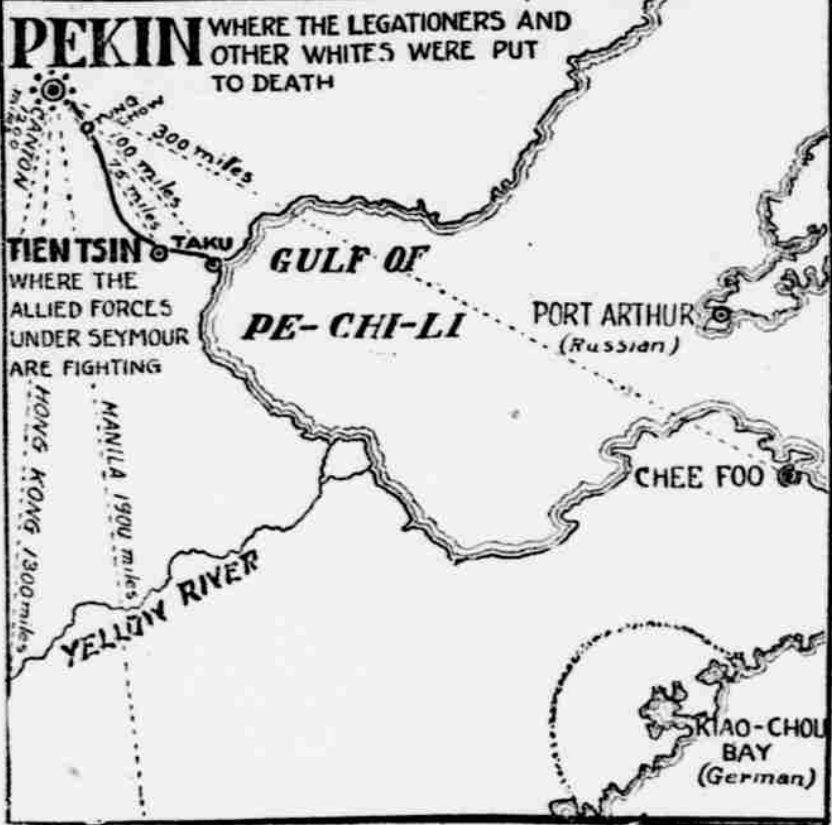
Piles Cured Without the Knife.

Itching, smarting, bleeding piles. No cure, no pay. All sufferers are authorized by the manufacturer of the "Pile Cure" to refund the money when it fails to cure any case of piles no matter how long standing. The "Pile Cure" is a new discovery and is the only pile remedy sold in this country. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy for all cases of piles. It is sold in bottles of 25 cents and 50 cents. It is sold by all druggists and by mail. Manufactured by Pile Cure Co., 100 N. 1st St., St. Louis, Mo.

ANOTHER MARINE BATTALION.

It Probably Will Leave San Francisco August 1.

Washington, July 16.—General Heywood, commander of the Marine Corps, is arranging for the mobilization of another battalion of Marines for the Far East. They will leave San Francisco as soon as transportation can be arranged, probably about August 1. The battalion will be composed of one company of Marines from Boston, one from New York and two from the Marine barracks in this city. This present intention is to send the battalion direct to Manila, but they may be diverted to China for service there.



SEAT OF DISTURBANCE IN THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

NINTH INFANTRY RANKS THINNED.

Continued From Page One.

ington accepted as practically certain that the foreign legations and Ministers at Peking have been wiped out. At the same time there is not a word confirmatory from any of the foreign offices, and the conclusion is based on the accumulating official data that the slaughter occurred about July 6 or 7.

Even among the high Chinese officials hope has been given up, but they maintain that there is no official information and that they are as much in the dark as others. The situation has a telling effect on the Chinese Minister, who is under a nervous tension and agitation more severe than that of most of the American officials. He is seeking to show in the present acute crisis that no matter how conditions may be in China he is none the less anxious to serve the American Government and people, for until now he has taken great pride in the kindly personal relations between himself and the people here.

ATTITUDE OF POWERS.

London, July 16.—Since the definite news of the massacre at Peking has been received no communications have passed between the Powers regarding the necessity for further action or the advisability of declaring war upon the Chinese Government.

To-morrow the secretary of the Chinese legation will have an interview with Lord Salisbury. Nothing is likely to come of it, as the Chinese representatives in Europe continue to insist that the outrages are due to rebels and are disconnected by the Government. Judging by all signs, it seems probable the Powers will continue their present relations with China, suspending action or declaration of intention until the forces of the allies reach Peking and are able to report to their respective Governments the true facts that preceded and attended the massacre.

Regarding the eventual solution of the crisis and the length of time the troops will take to reach Peking, there is not a glimmer in the minds of British officials. "All we can do," said one of the most responsible officials, "is to hope for the best and pray that Japan's troops may move quickly. Nothing has passed regarding the general situation of the Powers since we agreed to ask Japan to do so."

London, July 17, 3:30 a. m.—Telegrams from Shanghai and Che-Foo indicate an increasingly serious state of affairs. It is alleged that the foreign Consuls at Shanghai have called their Governments and there is urgent need of warships to protect that section, owing to the menacing attitude of the Chinese and the temptation to loot the vast stores of merchandise recently accumulated there. It seems that the Chinese have already threatened to fire the great oil tanks on the Pao-Tung side of the city.

LISCUM AND HIS OFFICERS.

Sketches of Americans Killed or Wounded at Tien-Tsin.

Washington, July 16.—The War Department has prepared the following account of Colonel Liscum's service record.

He was born in Vermont in 1841. He entered the volunteer service as Corporal in the First Vermont Infantry in May, 1861, and was promoted Second Lieutenant February 19, 1862. He rose in the regular line to Colonel of the Ninth Infantry, April 25, 1869.

While in the Spanish war he was made Brigadier General of Volunteers, July 12, 1898, serving in that capacity till December 31 of the same year. His record, briefly stated, in chronological order, is as follows:

Brevetted Captain, United States Army, August 1, 1864, "for gallant services in the battle of Bethesda Church, and during the campaign before Richmond, Va."

During the war of 1861-65, with his regiment in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the battles of Cedar Mountain, Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg (where he was wounded), Bethesda Church and siege of Petersburg.

Since the War of the Rebellion, he served on the frontier, etc., to April, 1888, commanding his regiment in Florida and in the Santiago campaign to July 1, 1898, when he was wounded in the battle of San Juan, Cuba, on sick leave to April, 1899, and commanding his regiment en route to and in the Philippine Islands, and in command of the First Brigade, Second Division, Eighth Army Corps, January 15, 1900, to April 19, 1900; commanding his regiment in the Philippines to June 27, 1900, when he sailed with the "Albatross" for China.

Other Officers.

Captain Austin R. Davis, United States Marine Corps, also killed, was a native of Georgia. He entered the marine corps as a Second Lieutenant on July 1, 1894. He went out to the Philippines in April, 1899, in charge of the marines who took over the Cavite naval station from the military branch. His commission as Captain in the marine corps is dated March 3, 1899.

Captain William B. Lemley of the marine corps, who is reported as wounded, is a native of North Carolina and a nephew of Judge Advocate General Lemley of the navy. He entered the corps on its increase in March, 1899, being attached to the staff as an Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain.

Lieutenant Smedley D. Butler of the marine corps, also wounded, was one of the new officers in the service, having been appointed from Pennsylvania in April, 1899. He was sent to the Philippines immediately upon his appointment, and was one of the officers drawn from the Cavite Station by Admiral Kempf at the beginning of the fighting at Taku.

Lieutenant Henry Leonard of the marine corps was appointed to that service from the District of Columbia in April, 1899. He accompanied Lieutenant Butler to the Philippines soon after his appointment and also joined Kempf's forces at Taku.

Major James Reagan of the Ninth Infantry entered the military service from New York as a musician in Company H, Second Infantry, before the Civil War. He served throughout the war and received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Eighteenth Infantry in December, 1866. He was assigned to the Ninth Infantry as a First Lieutenant in 1870 and has been attached to the regiment ever since, becoming a Captain in 1887 and a Major in 1899.

The Captain Buckmiller referred to in the dispatches as having been wounded is Captain Edwin V. Buckmiller. He is a West Pointer, entering the academy from Ohio in 1885. His first commission was that of a Second Lieutenant in the Second Infantry in 1889. He became attached to the Six-

teenth Infantry as a Captain in 1899 and joined the Ninth Infantry by transfer in the same year.

Captain Charles R. Noyes of the Ninth Infantry is Adjutant of the regiment. He also is a West Pointer, having been appointed from Massachusetts in 1875. He got his first commission as a Second Lieutenant in the Ninth Infantry in 1879 and has been with that organization ever since, becoming First Lieutenant in 1887 and Captain in 1893.

VENGEANCE IS DEMANDED.

Washington Army and Navy Officers Aroused.

Washington, July 16.—A degree of excitement reminiscent of the days of the Spanish War prevailed at the State, War and Navy Departments to-day. Early in the day came Admiral Remey's dispatch conveying the tidings from Tien-Tsin, and for the time being the peace of the capital was shattered. The Ninth Infantry is one of the crack regiments of the world, and the terrible story of fatality in its ranks aroused a spirit of fierce indignation and a demand for vengeance among the officers of the army and navy here that could not be repressed.

There was a disposition at first in the War Department to pluck some troops from Admiral Remey's statement that the death of Liscum, and, in fact, the whole fight at Tien-Tsin was nothing more than a "report." This view was quickly abandoned, and the dispatch from the correspondent of the Associated Press, written directly on the battlefield and in a place where the facts must have been under his eye, thereupon Secretary Hay called a special Cabinet meeting to discuss the situation. He was only able to gather up four members, but fortunately these included Secretaries Long and Root.

There was just a grain of comfort in a dispatch from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai stating that he had nothing new to report. From this it was gathered that Goodnow knew nothing of the reported fall of the legations, though that report had come from Shanghai.

CHAIRMAN CANNON TALKS.

Plenty of Money Available for the Campaign in China.

Washington, July 16.—Representative Cannon of Illinois, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, when asked to-day if there would be an extra session of Congress, said:

"That is for the President to say, but I hardly see any occasion for it yet. The first thing to do is to learn who is responsible for this trouble. When that is settled, we may be in a position to vote whether or not we are to have a war with China."

The present law limits the number of troops to 100,000, and without action by Congress there could be no increase of the army beyond that force. But in case of emergency, there are provisions of the statute which give the President means of raising funds to meet the necessities of the situation. There is ample money to carry out whatever course may become necessary, and you may rest assured the money will be made available. If there is any emergency of troops, we have a large force in the Philippines which could be drawn on."

TALK OF CONGER'S SUCCESSOR.

W. W. Rockhill of the Pan-American Bureau Mentioned.

Washington, July 16.—A rumor gained circulation at some of the foreign establishments to-day and was accepted with some degree of credit, that W. W. Rockhill would be named as the United States representative to China. Inquiry failed to confirm that the consideration of any such step would be deferred until the last vestige of

doubt as to the fate of the Ministers at Peking was dispelled.

Mr. Rockhill is at present chief of the Pan-American Bureau. When asked as to the report, he said that his name had not been considered so far as he knew, and that all his plans were made to go to the United States on August 1. He is one of the few Americans able to speak Chinese fluently, and, as he has traveled through China, he would be exceptionally well qualified for any service in the East.

MINISTER WU DISMAYED.

News of the Battle of Tien-Tsin Removes All Doubt.

Washington, July 16.—News of the battle of Tien-Tsin, as brought by Associated Press cables direct from the field, was conveyed to the Chinese Minister early to-day. The Minister followed the recital with rapid attention, interrupting with expressions of astonishment and protest at this startling development. He was particularly impressed with the detailed names of the American killed and wounded, which appeared to remove every shadow of doubt, and he asked as to the various officers and their families.

The scene of the fighting came home vividly to the Minister, as he has lived for a long time in Tien-Tsin, the close friend and associate of Li Hung Chang during the latter's viceroyalty there, and every detail of the engagement around the walls could be followed by him with a personal knowledge of the surroundings. In his mind's eye he pictured before him the scene of action. Here he pointed out was the great walled city, within which the native Chinese population lived. Around the city swept the sinuous Pei-Ho River. Below the walled city, a full hour's ride by chair, lay the foreign settlement of concessions or compounds. At this point, well away from the walls of the main city, the foreign citizens with the allied troops have until now been located. The news of the fight at the walls meant, therefore, that the allied forces had advanced from their position well down the Pei-Ho and had attacked the city itself.

The outcome of this he viewed with the utmost concern. In the most sympathetic terms he expressed his horror at the latest developments, declaring that to no American home could the news bring deeper regret than to himself.

At the other legations and embassies the same feeling of dismay prevailed.

Admiral Meyer, who made no public utterance, the Associated Press is able to give what is believed to be the aspect of the situation from the Chinese standpoint.

According to this view, the movement of the allied forces from the river down to the city was not only unfortunate, but was fraught with the greatest danger. With the fate of the foreign legations and embassies still in doubt, the allied forces might well have turned their attention to cutting a way through to the rescue of their officials and citizens at the city.

In that event, it is said, the normal conditions around Tien-Tsin would have continued and the status quo been maintained. Instead, the attack upon the city, which the natives within the city might naturally be expected to defend themselves, believing that their homes were about to be attacked. They have been panicked with the city, knowing nothing of what has occurred without, and from the Chinese standpoint it probably will be found that in a single stroke the war of the city has been brought to a head.

JAPS FIRST INTO TAKU.

Charged Through Breach Made by a Shot and Occupied Forts.

San Francisco, Cal., July 16.—Advices from Yokohama say that Admiral Sasebama, Commander-in-Chief of the Sasebama Admiralty, reports under date of June 22 that he has got from Surgeon Saigo and the Captain of the Hiko Maru the following particulars regarding the engagement at Taku:

"At a quarter to 1 a. m. on the 17th, the forts opened fire on the allied squadron, which comprised one English warship, Lyon, one American, Albatross, the Russian (Russian) and the Italian (German) and the Monterey (American)."

"The Monterey was used as a refuge for the foreign women and children on the Tong Kia, while the Albatross was a storehouse for the arms for the allied land forces and the foreign contingents generally. At the time of the bombardment the Tong Kia was hit by a shell, and the fact that her anchorage was very remote from the forts."

A fire broke out during the engagement on the Tong Kia, and the fact that she was hit by a forty-two-pound shot and two officers and four others, warrant officers and sailors, were killed. On the Hiko Maru, the American, the Russian, the Italian and the Monterey were hit. The Monterey was hit in the water line and had recourse to the collision mat. One of the enemy's shots hit the Monterey.

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sequently rushed and took the western arsenal. General Dornward added that the day's honors rested with the Americans and Japanese. There were no casualties among the Americans or the Russians.

EARLY FIGHT AT TIEN-TSIN.

Japanese Went to Help Russians and Suffered Severely.

Washington, July 16.—The Japanese Legation to-day received a cable from the Minister for Foreign Affairs dated Tokyo, July 16, giving some detailed details of the fighting at Tien-Tsin, July 3, when the town was still in possession of the allies.

According to this cable, there are 4,000 Japanese troops at Tien-Tsin. More than half the allied troops in the attack on Tien-Tsin on the 13th, therefore, probably were Japanese. The cable is as follows:

"On the 24th June a large body of Chinese soldiers appeared before Tien-Tsin and attacked the northern part of the settlement, which was guarded by the Russian troops. The Japanese sent to their aid, at the Russian request, one battery of artillery and two companies of infantry. After a heavy cannonade, they silenced the Chinese guns and finally repulsed the Chinese attack."

"The Japanese losses in this engagement were two Captains killed and about thirty noncommissioned officers and men killed or wounded. Major General Fukushima, who was now under him at Tien-Tsin about 4,000 Japanese troops."

GENERAL MILES MAY GO.

He Urges That Troops Be Drawn From Philippines.

Washington, July 16.—General Miles had an extended conference this afternoon with the Secretary of War, concerning the dispatch of re-enforcements to China. It is understood that General Miles strongly urged that the troops be immediately withdrawn from the Philippines, so that a large army could be thrown into China within comparatively few days, instead of awaiting the slow processes of assembling an army in this country and Cuba and getting it to China.

Notwithstanding General Miles' recommendation, the War Department is to forward the troops to China from this country and Cuba as fast as they can be assembled. With the sending of 100,000 or 150,000 troops, it is believed that it will be made for an officer of high rank to take command of this force. General Miles has recommended that Major General Bates, who commanded the Philippine expedition, be placed in command. He is now in the Philippines, and could easily reach the field of action. The disposition, however, is toward sending an officer from this country, and as the conditions are so rapidly changing, General Miles is referred to as likely to assume command of the American forces in the Orient.

WAR DEPARTMENT'S INQUIRY.

Asks About State Militia for Service in China.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Des Moines, Ia., July 16.—Adjutant General Byers to-day received a telegram from the War Department asking how many troops Iowa could furnish for service in China on short notice. His reply was that four companies of militia, a large proportion of which has been trained in Cuba and the Philippines, and one troop of cavalry are available. This constitutes the National Guard force in the State, which is newly equipped up to regular army standard, with the exception of rifles, which are Springfield.

The Republic, through its correspondents in the capitals of surrounding States, made inquiries to determine if possible whether the War Department's request for information regarding the State militia was general. Replies were received from Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas and Nebraska to the effect that call similar to that reported from Iowa had been received.

MACARTHUR SENDS TROOPS.

Another Regiment and Battery Depart for China.

Washington, July 16.—The following cablegram was received at the War Department to-day from General MacArthur:

"Manila, July 16.—Adjutant General, Washington: Transport Indiana sailed yesterday for China with twenty-one officers, including two medical; 84 men, Fourteenth Regiment, United States Infantry; one officer, thirty-nine men, Ninth Regiment, United States Infantry; William Crozier, ordnance officer, one ordnance Sergeant, one chaplain, sixteen Hospital Corps men; Plintshire, with seven officers, 21 men, Cavalry; two medical officers, five Hospital Corps men, fully equipped."

"MacARTHUR."

Another cablegram from General MacArthur announced the sailing for the United States from Manila of the big transport Sherman with a capacity for 2,000 troops.

CHINESE OFFICIALS SLAIN.

Report That Tuan Ordered Execution of 3,000 in Peking.

Washington, July 16.—A report has reached official Chinese quarters here of a shocking tragedy in Peking not heretofore shown in the official reports from China. This appears in a paper printed in the Chinese text and although it is in no way official and may be a part of the exaggeration gossip of the press, it has, nevertheless, attracted the attention of the Chinese Minister here.

According to this Chinese report, 3,000 Chinese officials of Peking engaged in the fighting at Tien-Tsin were killed. Prince Tuan to spare the foreigners and afford them every protection. In response to this, according to the Chinese report, Prince Tuan ordered that those who had united in the petition be killed and the order was thereupon carried out.

GOODNOW WITHOUT NEWS.

American Consul Says There Is Nothing More to Report.

Washington, July 16.—Consul General Goodnow cabled to the State Department from Shanghai under to-day's date, that there is nothing more to report since his cablegram of the 13th inst. The dispatch reported the attack on the legations at Peking as about to begin. Mr. Goodnow's statement is a direct contradiction of the Shanghai story that all foreign Consuls were informed Saturday by Sheg that the legation had fallen and the Ministers were killed.

NOT TORTURED TO DEATH.

Legation Ladies in Peking Had Provided Themselves With Poison.

Berlin, July 16.—The correspondent here of the Associated Press has received private information from London that a letter was received there from Lady Claude MacDonald, wife of the British Ambassador at Peking, written when the situation was growing threatening, saying that all the ladies of the legation had supplied themselves with poison.

AMERICANS DID WELL.

British General Praises Their Work at Tien-Tsin.

London, July 16.—The War Office to-day issues a dispatch from General Dornward, dated Tien-Tsin, July 12, which adds little to previous information. The Chinese, according to this dispatch, attacked the station the morning of July 11 and were repulsed after four hours' hard fighting, in which 50